

PRINZ  
LUDWIG  
A LIGHT PILSENER BEER  
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.  
PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN PINTS  
\$16.00  
Sole Agents,  
H. PRICE & CO.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GRAND PRIX PARIS 1900.  
The Highest Possible Award.  
**JOSEPH  
GILLOTT'S  
PENS.**  
Of highest Quality, and having  
Greatest Durability are there-  
fore CHEAPEST.  
The Only Awaire Chicago, 1893  
[a282]

No. 14,712 號二十百七千四萬一第 日壹初月五年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1905. 六拜禮 號三月六年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA**  
For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.  
Promotes a healthy action of the skin,  
counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as  
refreshing and invigorating to the system as a  
Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S**

**"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY**  
A Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.** [a65]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
\$4.50 per Cask 975 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a2866]

**LA COMPETIDORA ORIENTAL  
CIGAR FACTORY.**

FACTORY: 32 MACDONNELL ROAD, KOWLOON.  
OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**ALL OUR CIGARS ARE PREPARED  
BY FILIPINO HABANEROS**  
specially engaged for our factory and are made  
from well seasoned leaves imported from Manila  
under the direct supervision of our Tobacco  
Expert.

Samples may be had on application.  
We recommend a trial of the following brands:—  
LONDES PERFECTION  
HIGH LIFE REINA VICTORIA  
If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our  
make please apply to us.

Special terms to Clubs and Messes.  
Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports.  
**AGENTS WANTED.**  
**J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.,**  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a1188]

## NOTICE.

**THE TERMINUS STORES,**  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMPRADORES,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

**MOST** respectfully beg to inform the  
Public that they have opened a Store in  
this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN  
ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the  
Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all  
kinds of orders, which will be attended to and  
executed in the shortest time and earnestly hope  
to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the  
Public.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a660]

## NOTICE.

**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.**  
**ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS**

**THIS** Old Established Firm especially  
Caters for Ship and Engine Repairing.  
The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from  
Blake Pier by Ricksha or Electric Tram.  
Launches will call alongside vessels in the  
harbour flying the Call Flag E.  
Telephone 142.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

**"BOA VISTA"  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
MACAO**

**HAS** been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (s.s. *Heungshan*), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply: **THE MANAGER.**  
[a241]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

BRANDY	***	-	-	-	Per Case.
"	***	-	-	-	\$22.50
"	***	-	-	-	20.00
"	**	-	-	-	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	-	-	-	-	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	-	-	-	-	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	-	-	-	-	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	-	-	-	-	20.00
" DOURO	-	-	-	-	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	-	-	-	-	20.00
" LA TORRE	-	-	-	-	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	-	-	-	-	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

## THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.

LONDON  
AND  
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [a54]

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING  
AND PRINTING  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT  
UNDERTAKEN.  
RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM  
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN  
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

## LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUMCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,  
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND  
BOWEL TROUBLES.

W. H. COMSTOCK CO.  
Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia  
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble,  
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.  
Very truly,  
D. E. WILSON.

## WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND  
ABRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

(Crown Brand)  
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]



## KÜPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Küpper,  
and see that you get it.

Telephone No 75.

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1905. [a37]

## JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specifi-  
cation, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Curved Brackets, Screwed  
Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our  
new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk  
Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for levelling  
complete with the following accessories:—

12 Selected Ash Cues	1 Wall Cue Rack
1 Bill Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Cue Rack
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Crystalline" or "Bonzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Billiard Marking Board.	1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
1 Dust Cover for Table.	1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
Straightedge and 1 Circle.	1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Best Spirit Level.	1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.	2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free-on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400  
nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can  
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [a71-1]

## CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.

DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1280]

## W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL, 1905 \$13.00	Intellectual Development of Europe, by Duper, 2 Vols.
The Vicissitudes of Evangelism, by Elinor Glynn, 1 Vol.	The Rise of the Dutch Republic, by Motley, 3 Vols.
The Mechanical Handling of Material —Coal, Ore, Timber, &c.—by G. E. Summer, 500 Illustrations, 21.00	Table Talk, by Coleridge
Masterpieces of the Royal Gallery at Hampton Court, by Law, Illustrated The Art of J. McNeill Whistler, by Way and Dennis, 5.25	Aids to Reflection, by Coleridge
Italian Recipes for Food Reformers —500 Illustrations—, 0.90	Peter's Mother, by Mrs. Henry de la Pestiere, 1.75
The York Library; Pocket Editions, Very Choice, 1.75 each Volume	A Race with Rain, by Headon Hill, 0.40
The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, 3.00	Mrs. Galsworthy's Business, by W. Pett-Ridge, 1.75
The Anatomy of Melancholy, by Burton, 3 Vols. Cecil, by Burney, 2 Vols.	Chamber's Mathematical Tables, 3.50
Essays of Elia and Eliana, by Lamb Doe Quixote, by Cervantes, 2 Vols.	War in Practice, by Major Baden Powell, 3.50
Emerson's Works, 4 Vols.	Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, British By the Ionian Sea, by Gissing, 1.75
	A Diary of the Russo-Japanese War, Parts 1 to 21 Ready in Stock, 0.60 each
	New View Book of Hongkong, Canton and Macao—24 Views, 1.00

## A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,  
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,  
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a45]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL OFFER OF PIANOS.

JUST ARRIVED A SHIPMENT OF PIANOS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED  
AND GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE.

BRINSMEAD Mahogany Patent Transposer	BROADWOOD Ebonyized Over- strung
Chippendale Maho- gany	Ebonyized Vertical
COLLARD Oak Medival Style	Colonial Model
" Vertical	MUNK Mahogany Medival
" Ebonyized Overstrung	CHALLENGE
" Mahogany	ALLISON Chippendale
"	Ebonyized

Above may be had on the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.—SECOND-HAND  
PIANOS for Sale from \$100 Each. PIANOS on HIRE from \$10 per Month.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a36]

## PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00  
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor  
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS  
AND RESIDENTS.  
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.  
**JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.** [a26]

## CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Lunch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

## CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the  
Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel  
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished  
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the  
Cuisine a specialty.  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a94]

## D. C. L.

OLD TOM &

DRY GINS

\$8.50 PER DOZEN.

Sole Agents,

**H. PRICE & CO.**

## INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

A MONG others are the following:

- (1) Immediate acceptance and issue of Policy  
No provisional acceptance or reference to  
Head Office.
- (2) Claims and Surrenders paid, and LOANS  
ADVANCED on the spot without  
reference home.
- (3) Liberal Paid-up Policies. Surrender and  
Loan values.
- (4) Immediate reduction to Home Rates upon  
leaving the East either permanently or  
for a short period.
- (5) Exceptionally liberal conditions for  
payment of premiums in arrear.
- (6) Premiums may be paid in half-yearly or  
quarterly instalments without any  
addition.

**DODWELL & CO., LD.,**  
Agents. [a1612-5]

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.  
131 Bedrooms.  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
residents.  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
A. F. DAVIES,  
Acting Manager. [a7]

### THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.  
Telephone No. 29.  
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a86]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hotel at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

### MACAO HOTEL.

Situated in the Centre of the Praya Grande,  
Facing the Sea.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE COOLEST SPOT  
IN MACAO.

THE ONLY BUILDING IN THE CITY  
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED.  
WATER PAVILION AND KIOSK.  
MILITARY BAND EVERY SATURDAY  
DURING THE SUMMER.  
SEA BATHING. GOLF LINKS.

Moderate Rates for Families.  
Important Notice:—Rooms are being rapidly  
booked for the summer months and early  
application is necessary.  
Macao possesses all the advantages of a trip  
to Japan at half the expense.  
Macao, the Gem of the Orient Earth.  
WM. FARM R.  
Proprietor and Manager.  
[a1347]







## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".]

SIR.—To-day the advertised meeting of this company will be held, at which resolutions will be submitted, having for their object the transfer, or sale, of the property, business and good will to a new company.

The promoters of this scheme will, doubtless, be prepared to advance tangible reasons as to what prompted them to adopt such a course, yet the proposal appears so extraordinary to me that I have been moved to submit a few remarks through your columns, which, with your usual courtesy, I feel sure you will not refuse me.

Some little time back a Bill was introduced into the local council for permission to erect a new tram line to the Peak, and has, I believe, already passed its second reading. The application was made in the name of Mr. A. Findlay Smith, who had already, it seemed, obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State. The mover of the Bill was Sir Paul Chater. In his speech on the second reading the latter gentleman urged it upon the Council that, in granting the concession for the new line, they should see to it that the interests of the old company should be properly safeguarded. He laid particular stress, also, on the fact that that company had served the public in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and that it had really been the means of opening up the Peak district. In thus making public recognition that the company deserved well at the hands of the general public, Mr. Stewart did not overstate the case one jot, especially when, in concluding, he alluded to the fact that in all these years not a single accident had been recorded to its debit side.

It was but natural, then, that after reading the honourable member's speech, shareholders went to sleep quite easy in their minds, feeling fully convinced that, in any event, they would not be crushed out of existence. Their state of mind may easily be imagined when, without the least warning, and when they felt their interests were quite secure, the announcement was made in the local press that they were to be sold out "bag and baggage."

The first question that would naturally arise in the mind of a shareholder is, what has happened since Mr. Stewart made his speech? or has the company committed any act by which it is now considered less worthy of consideration? Only those who have had a hand in the new arrangement are in a position to give a reply, but, whatever the cause, shareholders know this much, that whereas their stock a while back stood at over \$300, they are now to be sold out at \$200.—If this can be considered a safeguarding of their interests, they may well exclaim, "save us from our friends!"

It is an open secret that the concession for the new line has changed hands, and it is evident that the old company is to be handed over at a price arbitrarily fixed, and thus do away with any competition (which would be of public benefit) there may have been, had the old company retained its separate existence.—Query, is there a Ripon-Morgan in our midst?

Looking at the proposition in its legal aspect, if the resolutions are adopted at to-day's meeting, the matter will have to go before the Court as, I believe, the law requires, and it will then be interesting to see what the Court will say on the winding up of a business in such a solid position as this Company is.

It will also be interesting to see what will be done with the funds in the possession of the company, as Art. 103 requires all surplus funds to be divided among the shareholders.

I am, &amp;c.

## CURIOUS.

[If "Curious" has the right to take \$200 worth of the new "job" stock for each of his shares in the single line, does he not do well? In such case he practically retains his present assets, plus those added by the duplication of scheme.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".]

## ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

SIR.—May we be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that all persons residing in the Colonies, or in fact anywhere out of the United Kingdom, are entitled to claim repayment of English Income Tax as follows:—

(1) Total Exemption on incomes not exceeding £160, or Abatement on incomes not exceeding £700, derived from sources within the United Kingdom, irrespective of other sources of income in the Colonies, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom.

(2) The whole of the Tax deducted in England from dividends of Foreign Bonds, and of Foreign and Colonial Corporation Stocks, no matter what the total income may amount to.

(3) The whole of the Tax deducted from any Pay or Pension at the India Office.

The above claims may be made for three years commencing the 6th April, 1902, and, as the Tax for the year 1902/3 was at 1/3d. in the £, the full Abatement for that year amounts to no less a sum than £10, and for the three years to a total of £25 6s. 8d. In cases where some of the income is from Foreign Stocks the claims would probably be for very much larger amounts. Many years experience has proved to us that these privileges are not generally known, hence our request to be allowed to publish them in your widely read journal.

We shall be pleased to give further information, free of charge, to any of your readers who will send full particulars of their cases.—Yours,

THE TAXPAYERS' APPEAL AGENCY.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The hearing of the charge of embezzlement against Tang Fuh, Coroner's clerk and third clerk at the Magistracy, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court. Mr. G. E. Merrell prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker defended.

Tang Fuh, carpenter, was the next witness for the defence. He declared—My master, Tsang Yau, was recently sent to prison, but was released on the afternoon of the same day. It was after 5 p.m. On being told that my master was fined \$50, I came and paid the fine to the defendant. He was in the office alone. I said to the defendant—"Officer of the Court, someone from Shaukiwan was fined to-day. Will you please receive the fine money. He refused to receive it, but I begged him to take it. He gave as a reason for refusing to receive it, that it was after office hours, and asked me: did I not know the rule of the court? I asked defendant to bear in mind that I was a business man, and handed the notes over. He accepted the amount, and put it into a drawer and locked it up. He wrote out a piece of paper and told me to take it to the gaol. I did, and waited for about ten minutes, when my master came out and we went home.

Wong Sze stated—Defendant is my nephew. He is the only son of his father, who is dead. He left property and money which was invested in loans for which he had promissory notes to the amount of \$5,000. He also had a share in a shop at Sungting, and some paddy fields. When defendant's father died, this property was handed to me to manage on his behalf as he was young. The yearly income from this property is a little over \$1,000. I pay expenses out of this amount, and put the remainder in the shop, and do likewise with the interest paid on the promissory notes. For the last two years defendant has not drawn any money; before that he sometimes drew. Defendant has the rice from the paddy fields sent to Hongkong. Chief Police Inspector Baker, sworn, stated.

—Defendant joined the Police force on the 15th September, 1897, as Sergeant Interpreter. He left to join the Magistracy on 1st August, 1901. His character in the Police force was good. There is one report of his being fined \$1 for being absent from the station.

T. H. Hammer, recalled—Defendant's salary is \$104 a month.

His Worship, after hearing the addresses for the defence and prosecution, stated that defendant was charged with an indictable offence, and although power was vested in a magistrate to try such cases summarily, with the exception of those offences set out in the first schedule of the Magistrates' Ordinance, as he said before he did not propose to exercise that power. He was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against the defendant by the witnesses called to a reasonable degree of credit, and therefore, he would commit the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Bail was allowed in the same sum as before—\$500.

## JAPANESE ARMOUR-PLATE TRIALS.

Interesting trials have been conducted at Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's range at Lakenheath, on the Cambridgeshire coast, with a view of testing the armour being constructed at the company's works at Sheffield for the Japanese battleship No. 1, now building at the Vickers works at Barrow-in-Furness. These trials were carried out in the presence and to the satisfaction of a Japanese naval staff of which Capt. Iwamoto is chief. The first plate tried was 8 1/2 in. in thickness, and was half of a large plate 14ft. by 8ft., selected by the Japanese authorities from the belt armour. The attack was by a 9.2-in. gun, and in accordance with the contract two projectiles were fired, each of 380lb. weight, constructed by another maker, under Japanese inspection, to the British Government standard pattern. The striking velocity of the first shot was 1,817ft. seconds, giving a striking energy of 8,698ft. tons. No cracks appeared on the plate, and there was very slight shelling; the actual penetration, measured when the point of the projectile was jarred out by the second round, was 3.4 in. The second round had a striking velocity of 1,766ft. seconds, and a striking energy of 8,244ft. tons. No cracks appeared on the plate, although the shelling was slightly more than in the previous round, the actual penetration being 3.2 in. The plate was accepted on these two rounds, and it was then decided, at the request of Capt. Iwamoto, to fire a third shot with a very much higher velocity—namely, 1,955ft. seconds, giving a striking energy of 10,120ft. tons. There were still no cracks on the plate, and the penetration, as far as could be measured, was only 3.2 in. The point of the projectile remaining fused in the plate. The velocity attained is equal to a percentage of 15.83 above that required by the De Mare formula for the perforation of steel, so that the results were regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The remainder of the large plate, from which the test-plate 8ft. square had been taken, was next attacked by the same gun, using, however, a new type of uncapped shot, manufactured by Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited). In this the velocity was very much increased, the muzzle velocity of the third round, fired at the official test-plate, the striking energy being 10,180ft. tons. The shot in this case completely perforated the plate, and passed through a screen of sandbags 10ft. thick. It was subsequently recovered with the head broken off, and showed practically no sign of setting up. At the same time a test was made of the thinner armour used for protecting the ship at the extremities. The thickness of this plate, which was 4ft. square, was 2 1/2 in. full. The official attack was two shots from a 6-pounder gun, the first having a velocity of 1,311ft. seconds, and the second of 1,906ft. seconds, the corresponding striking energies being 1394ft. tons and 151ft. tons. Neither shot made any impression on the plate, there being no crack and no shelling on the surface. The plate was then accepted, and subsequently it was decided to fire a third round to show what resistance such a plate would offer when attacked with a 4.7-in. gun. The velocity was 1,301ft. seconds, and striking energy 703ft. tons, but the shell, of English Government armour-piercing pattern, 45lb. in weight, was completely broken up, and although at the point of impact a large circular disc was formed, the upper portion was not detached from the plate. The result was considered highly satisfactory, as the percentage obtained was 105 per cent. above that required by the De Mare formula for the perforation of steel.—Times.

## CRITICISM OF JAPANESE IN KOREA.

## A VARIETY OF OPINION.

Two extremely interesting articles appear in the Korea Review for April which voice very opposite estimates of the influence of the Japanese in the peninsula. Dr. J. Hunter Walsh, an English missionary of Peking, deals with the situation in North Korea, and having referred to the industrial and missionary successes there, concludes with the following tribute to Japanese influence:—

To what shall we attribute this added zest of life, this new enthusiasm which catches on, holds all classes of Koreans? It certainly appears to me that it is largely due to Japanese occupation. There are some who regret the rapidity with which the Japanese are pouring in, but I think this is well compensated for by the added energy and activity that has been imparted to the Koreans. It means that the old times have gone. We all know what that means. In spite of isolation of this whole northern region has resulted in greater peace and in a better administration of law than we could have hoped for otherwise. The reason why I do not fear this industrial invasion on the part of the Japanese is because I fully believe that when the Korean gets thoroughly awake he will be able to compete successfully with the Japanese. Real estate in Peking has gone up by leaps and bounds. The people will at last come to see the use of holding on to their property, and they will gain in the rough but effective school of experience a knowledge of men and methods which will enable them to match the Japanese in every walk of life, industrial, financial, commercial, and economic. Without this rough-and-tumble experience through which the Koreans are now passing I do not see how they ever would have been able to drag themselves out of the happy-go-lucky style of existence in which they have always lived. They needed something to give them an edge, and the Japanese whetstone will do it as nothing else could. Don't talk to me about the Koreans being a decadent people. I have seen too much of them in the hospital and in ordinary life to believe that. All they need is to be wakened up. The Japanese method may not be the gentlest in the world, but it is effective at any rate, and it is the only method in sight. It is as true of social life as of physical that if a man has taken an overdose of an opiate he must be knocked about a bit, walked up and down, punched in the ribs till he gets mad—that'll bring him around in time. This is what the Koreans are getting now and is going to get still more. It is heroic treatment, but he has got the constitution to stand it.

Some people talk about Japanese methods as if they thought they were the same as the old Chinese methods. I have seen too much of the Japanese method to believe that. The Japanese method may not be the gentlest in the world, but it is effective at any rate, and it is the only method in sight. It is as true of social life as of physical that if a man has taken an overdose of an opiate he must be knocked about a bit, walked up and down, punched in the ribs till he gets mad—that'll bring him around in time. This is what the Koreans are getting now and is going to get still more. It is heroic treatment, but he has got the constitution to stand it.

In these northern portions of Korea we have much to thank the Japanese for, and, I for one say *Dai Nippon! Dai Nippon!* and shall keep saying it so long as they live up to their promises.

A very different view of Japanese occupation is taken by a contributor in the same issue of the Review who signs himself "Barford." The article is headed "Incubative Warmth" as applied to Korea by Japan, and the writer makes some serious charges. He says:—

For this unique expression explaining Japanese methods in carrying out their promised propaganda of altruistic efforts to maintain Korea's independence and develop the country, I am indebted to the editor of the Korea Review.

Japan has been applying some of this "incubative warmth" to Wonsan, and the working of this new force in the world is interesting, since after Japan has revolutionized Korea she may feel called upon to apply the same principle to other and more important portions of the Far East.

An order has been issued here (Wonsan) by the Japanese office in charge of the military, to the Korean officials, ordering that no property shall be sold, within the ten *li* limit, to other than Japanese nationals, and Koreans have been arrested for making the attempt. The ten *li* limit clause is qualified, I understand, by another clause saying "within the stakes put down by the military," which, however, extend ten *li* and include all a desirable property. These orders have also been driven on American, British, and French property.

There are three routes by which the railway connects the town. One is a straight route to the Japanese settlement and shore front, immediately back of the Korean town without grading or cutting, and it would involve the removal of only a half-dozen houses. One is a much shorter route behind the hills and would not remove any houses. The third route, and the one chosen, takes in the shore front before the Korean town and is a much longer route. It involves the remaining third of the shore front they have not already acquired and wipes out the whole business part of the native town of Wonsan. Not only so, but it extends an eighth of a mile below the town, as far as there is deep water, leaving Koreans without a place of business and without a shore front. This is by far the most valuable property in Wonsan and encloses the only harbour that is safe for Korean shipping in a storm.

The Korean Government recently sent a magistrate to Kowon. He did not suit the Japanese and they sent out godamies and forcibly took the seal away from him and gave it to a man of their own choice. To his everlasting credit he refused it. He in turn was coerced. He then wired the Korean Government that he had been forced to take the seal by the Japanese military. It is extremely doubtful if this telegram got through.

This is by no means all of the wrongdoing perpetrated in the name of "military necessity" and other quibbles by the Japanese in this port of Wonsan.

This sort of incubation might be tolerated if Japan were hatching eggs for Korea. But unfortunately the hatchlings are for Japan, and even the eggs are not paid for.

Our Consuls must know that our Treaty rights with Korea are being ignored. Have the Powers determined to give Japan a free hand in Korea and sacrifice the Treaty rights of their own subjects?

That they are not all ignorant of the situation in Korea is instanced by the opinion of a civil official of one of the greatest Powers. He said recently, "In fifty years there will be nothing left of Korea, but a few scattered groups of mountaineers."

The question might be asked, Who should interfere to prevent the extinction of the Korean race? China has interest enough, but is not in a position to interfere. America has some interest, but her "Monroe doctrine" does not extend this far. If Korea were a Republic now—

—The Korea Review.

But as her goods come to Korea via China she don't seem to realise she has any interest in this country. And, of course, if Japan checked Russia without any regard to England, it would be ungenerous of England not to give her a free hand, and Korea, just now, in the good old diplomatic phrase, is "available."

I am not sure that extinction of the Korean race would not be better for them than to be left under Japanese tutelage. Koreans have a phrase which is equivalent to the English, "The word of a gentleman." To cast such a standard of morality aside and accept Japanese words, "Get there or commit suicide," would be worse than extinction. I have come in contact with Koreans under Japanese influence for fifteen years and have yet to meet one of them who is trustworthy.

With regard to the title of the foregoing article the editor of the Korea Review has the following note:—

By reference to the February number of this magazine the reader will find on the sixty-seventh page the expression "incubative warmth," but no reference is made to Japan. We distinctly said that this incubative warmth must come from Education. It would seem, therefore, that the writer of the above paragraphs could not have browsed the "unique phrase" from us as "explaining Japanese methods in Korea," for as yet Japan has done very little towards forwarding the cause of education here. There are some signs that she may do so, but until the war is over, at least, her energies will probably be devoted to other objects. We cannot believe, however, that Japan has given up the idea of improving educational conditions here, nor can we believe that the somewhat harsh military methods adopted during a time of war will continue after peace has been declared. It is unfortunately true that many acts of injustice have been done against the Koreans of which these cited by "Barford" are good examples, but the cessation of war and the inauguration of a civil, as distinguished from a military, regime may give the Japanese a better opportunity to cope with these evils which are rendering them more and more obnoxious to the Koreans. Every one who has any considerable dealings with the Koreans knows that they are the easiest people in the world to get on with if they are treated half decently, and we believe the Japanese could have got on all right without causing a fraction of the unrest and hatred which is so evident among the people. It might have cost a little more trouble, but it would have been a good investment.—Japan Chronicle.

## "WHERE THE LECTURER FAILED."

On May 20th, at Singapore, the Rev. W. Murray, M.A., lectured before a large and appreciative audience, including a number of Chinese young men, on "Where Confucius fails." Bishop Oldham presided.

The lecturer opened by acknowledging that, judged by ordinary standards of human greatness, Confucius had not failed; for his influence extended over twenty centuries and dominated several hundred millions of the human race. His personal character was an analogy with that of Christ; like Him he moved about from place to place with a band of disciples, was conspicuous for the humility of his bearing, and suffered persecution at the hands of the great ones of the land. But unlike Christ he lived far below his own ideals, and has even been accused by one who sought to do him even justice (Dr. Legge) of having lowered the Christian standard of Truthfulness. The Christian, on the other hand, has the advantage of following one whose sinlessness has impressed all reasonable men, including such unbelievers as Rousseau and J. C. Mill. Confucius was not an originator; he was a transmitter of the wisdom of sages who lived before his day. One of the chief elements in the Confucian code is Social Morality: Man's duty to man. One of its notable missions is any clear teaching regarding man's duty to God. In the manner of Christ, Confucius has given a summary of his Social Morality in one pregnant sentence: "What you do not want done to yourself do not to others." This very closely approaches the Christian golden rule. But in many important points Confucian Social Morality, if weighed in the balance, will be found wanting. For instance: The place it gives to woman is altogether inadequate: her chief value lies in the possibility that she may become the mother of a son who is condemned to slavish submission first to her father and brothers, next to her husband, and after his death, to her son. Her primary duty is to her husband, and her secondary duty is to her children. Her education is superficial. Christianity, on the other hand, gives woman equality with men in the sight of God, and affords her every opportunity of developing her gifts and capabilities. Again, a father's power over his child in the Confucian code, is arbitrary; he may slay his child; but should the child, even by accident, slay the father, his own death, together with that of his teacher, is demanded. Another fair and reasonable criticism of Confucius is that on the whole his influence upon his countrymen was of an irreligious kind. He professed to know nothing of spiritual existence, and threw no light on the great problems of human origin and destiny. To the questions of his disciples about the dead and about death itself he had nothing better than evasive replies to offer.

The lecturer concluded as follows: "Let me close this essay by saying that to far as we know, the life and teaching of Confucius, if carefully read in the opinion that Christianity has a useful and necessary mission to accomplish in the Far East, Confucianism has not succeeded in giving to the Chinese a perfect type of character as Christianity does; nor is its ethical teaching on a level with that of Christianity; nor is it able to supply the necessities of the human soul on the important subject of spiritual things. And yet it has excellences of no mean kind, which have left their stamp on China, and for which the Chinese mind is deeply indebted to him. Let us be grateful."

Mr. Tong Tian Chong remarked that Confucius if alive would, no doubt, be most ready to thank Mr. Murray for pointing out his weaknesses and reminding the audience that even in Christian countries morality was not all that it should be.

The President of the Y. M. C. A. thought the subject under discussion was not whether the masses of England and China lived up to what was taught them, but rather whether Confucius, who ignored the help of God, could have formulated a satisfactory system of morals by which man could live. He did not think so. In summing up Bishop Oldham expressed satisfaction that the Chinese mind had gone by when the Chinese mind was characterised all heaven as the servants of the devil. He believed in the hospitable heart which made room for Truth wherever found. But in regard to Confucianism, for the life of him, he could not dispose of himself on the conviction that the Teacher had a coating of veneer, walked with a pedantic strut, and peeped from the corner of his eye to see what impression he was making upon his neighbours.

Another Volunteer steamer, the *Varone*, occupied the next anchorage. She had under her command "Odessa 44." The fifth and last vessel was the *Vladimir*, 2, Odessa, 23, also a Volunteer steamer.

None of these ships were flying any flags except such as were used for signalling purposes. They all appeared to be loaded down to their normal draught, and there was nothing, except in the case of the *Meteor*, to indicate what cargoes were on board. The Chinese boatsmen stated that the other two steamers had come up to Shuangwai, but that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

## NOTICE.

## WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, silk lace manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address

## LONG. HING &amp; CO..

DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

## CHINA STATION.

## WEAK LINKS IN HONGKONG'S SIGNAL STATIONS.

According to the Hongkong correspondent of the N. & M. Record, Sir Gerard Noel has recently been overhauling the signal stations at Hongkong and its approaches, and has discovered some very weak links in the chain of these communications, which in time of war might easily produce undesirable conditions. Both at Victoria Peak (Hongkong) and D'Aguiar (the entrance to Hongkong) the stations have hitherto been solely in charge of foreigners (of a Civil Service), whose only reliable asset in time of war would be their patriotism, the value of which might be very doubtful when pitted against the inevitable laws which govern modern hostilities. Henceforth these stations, which are connected by telegraph, are to be taken over by qualified telegraphists from the squadron, who, in the very near future, will probably be succeeded by pensioners as suitable men are available and the terms arranged. The change has not been effected any too soon, as evidences have already been forthcoming of the undesirability of the existing system for naval requirements.

By the Commander-in-Chief's perseverance the difficulty of wireless communication between ships in Mira Bay and those at Hongkong has also been overcome by establishing a "wireless" station at D'Aguiar. The erection of the plant has been carried out entirely by torpedo men of the *Albion*, under Lieut. Malcolm K. Grant, R.N. (torpedo lieutenant), who have had many obstacles to overcome. A mast of sufficient height to carry aerial wires not being obtainable Lieut. Grant, with sailorlike instinct, seized upon the idea of utilising a tall, perpendicular cliff for the purpose, and, boring a hole on the top, inserted a "gaff," and, queer as it looks, its utility is a success. Ships can now communicate wirelessly from Mira Bay to D'Aguiar, and thence by telegraph to Victoria Peak (Hongkong). Torpedo-boats have taken the working parties to and fro. On all sides the wisdom and foresight of the Commander-in-Chief in these improvements has given general satisfaction in the colony, whilst the erection of a wireless station by the *Albion* serves to show what value self-contained units a warship can produce.

RUNNING THEIR OWN CANTERNS.—Throughout the squadron the canten question is again very acute. Having in recent years secured the tenancy of several large ships' cantens, the Maltese bombastmen who originally appeared satisfied with a reasonable margin of profit, have latterly adopted the alarming policy of 25 per cent. profit on tinned goods, and a very unreasonable amount on others. Much discussion in the Hongkong Press has ensued, until at last the *Amphitrite*, *Vengeance*, and *Centurion*, with the local Press and their "Joe" appear to have established a rebellion against the bombastmen. In most ships the question of running their own cantens appears to be strongly favoured.

## OBSERVATE &amp; MANAGE.

Two boats were washed adrift from the lower booms of the *Albion* recently. Liberty men could not get the local boatmen to take them off to their ships without paying extortionate fares, and this resulted in a large number being left on shore. Many attempts to deal with the obstinate "samaritan" (local boatmen), both by the police and the naval authorities, have been made, but without satisfactory results. The heavy fares have become so intolerable that the French, German, United States, and Portuguese Navies have adapted the method of providing ships' boats entirely for liberty men at all ports on the China coast, and there is some talk of doing the same in our navy.

## RENEWAL OF VIGILANCE.

Piracy, once so common on this station, is by no means extinct, and their recent activity in removing several valuable salvage pumps from the wreck of the *Collier Shroveton*, on Bombay Reef, in the *Paracels*, brought salvage operations to a standstill, and made it desirable to despatch the *Ipigenia* to the vicinity. She found the pirates hovering round the wreck like vultures, but they soon retired on the approach of the *Ipigenia*, and salvage operations resumed. This prompt arrival of a man-of-war undoubtedly avoided much plunder and prevented serious trouble arising.

## RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS IN THE YANGTSE.

The N. C. Daily News of May 27th reports:—Our representative made a tour round the transports, which he found to consist of the following vessels:—The *Coronia* of Liban, Odessa 38 (an ex-Danish ship), painted white, but very dirty, especially on the water-line. One of her bunkers doors was open, and a sailor was signalling from her bridge with flags. The next vessel reached was *Yoroda*, No. 46, Odessa, a handsome clipper bow, volunteer cruiser of 2,519 tons. She appeared to be very clean and was signalling to the *Coronia*. The *Meteor* then hove in view; she was a black Batoum tank steamer, with her funnel near the stern, and is, it is understood, carrying fresh water.

Another Volunteer steamer, the *Varone*, occupied the next anchorage. She had under her command "Odessa 44." The fifth and last vessel was the *Vladimir*, 2, Odessa, 23, also a Volunteer steamer.

None of these ships were flying any flags except such as were used for signalling purposes. They all appeared to be loaded down to their normal draught, and there was nothing, except in the case of the *Meteor*, to indicate what cargoes were on board. The Chinese boatsmen stated that the other two steamers had come up to Shuangwai, but that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.

Two Chinese cruisers were anchored opposite the forts but they appeared as harmless as usual, and the report that they were preparing for action was not strengthened by the fact that more than usual were ashore in the afternoon. All the Russian ships are stated to have plenty of coal, although it is rumoured that they have come here straight from Madagascar. The *Vladimir* is known to have left Djibouti on the 14th of December last so that she has taken plenty of time to accomplish her voyage. The *Coronia* left Port Said on the 24th of March.



## LIGHT WINES.

HOOKS AND MOSELLES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
LAUBENHEIMER ...	\$12.00	\$15.00
GRÄCHER ...	14.00	16.00
NIERSTEINER ...	15.00	17.00
HOCHHEIMER ...	20.00	22.00
LIEBPAULMILCH ...	24.00	26.00
CALIFORNIA RIESLING ...	6.50	7.50
Do HOCK ...	6.50	7.50

## WHITE WINES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
GRAVES ...	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.50
Do "Superieur" ...	10.50	11.







## SPECIAL SALE

AT  
**ROBINSON'S**  
OF  
PIANOS, PIANOLAS,  
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS  
BY ANY ENGLISH MAKER

WILL BE SUPPLIED AT LONDON PRICES.  
We supply Superior Value to anything to be  
had in the Colony in Tone, Price, and  
Appearance in First-class German Makes  
tested 30 years by us.

METZLER	...	\$350	formerly	\$ 475
PLEYEL	...	425	"	650
COLLARD	...	500	"	700
Do Grands	...	950	"	1,400
Do	...	425	"	650
ALLISON	...	430	"	650
RACHAUS	...	575	"	750
WINKELMANN	...	625	"	750
HAAR	...	525	"	650
KRAUSS	...	585	"	650
OWN MAKE	...	300	"	450
HOPKINSON	...	600	"	700
BRINSMEAD	...	400	"	750
KIRKMAN	...	325	"	—
PLEYEL	...	200	"	—
COLLARD GRAND	...	800	"	—
LUNAU	...	150	"	—
PIANOLAS	...	400	formerly	\$550
Do	...	285	"	360
PIANOLA ROLLS	...	25%	discount.	—

These instruments are GUARANTEED for  
the CLIMATE.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905.

## BANKS

## THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000  
PAID-UP ..... 562,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... 110,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at  
the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 12 months ..... 4½  
" 6 " ..... 3½  
" 3 " ..... 3  
" 1 " ..... 2½  
E. VAN ORMISTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 5,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Amoy, Kobe, Tainan  
Fuzhou, Osaka, Tamsui  
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama

## HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Interest allowed on Current Account.  
Deposits received on terms which may be learnt  
on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1857.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... £200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £75,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at  
the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent  
" 6 " 3½  
" 3 " 3  
" 1 " 2½  
T. P. COCHRANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-  
ducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANG-  
HAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules  
may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½  
PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. E. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
STERLING RESERVE ..... \$10,000,000  
SILVER RESERVE ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.  
A. HART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq.,  
E. Goetz, Esq.,  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.,  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,  
F. Salinger, Esq.,  
H. Schuchat, Esq.,  
E. Shalim, Esq.,  
N. J. Siebs, Esq.,  
Hon. R. Shewan,  
Hon. R. Shewan.

CHIEF MANAGER  
Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per  
Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.  
J. E. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 13,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 9,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,  
London, Lyons, New York,  
San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay,  
Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanchang,  
Dairen, Peking, Mukden,  
Port Arthur, Chiofoo.

LONDON BANKERS.  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
PABE'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS  
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent  
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5½ per annum  
" 6 " 4½  
" 3 " 3½  
" 1 " 2½  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE  
12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai/Tia. 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Canton, Peking,  
Chefoo, Penang,  
Hankow, Singapore.

Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection  
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above  
places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-  
fers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Advances made on approved securities. Bills  
Discounted.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS  
At 2½ per annum on Current Account daily  
balances.  
3½ per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months  
4½ " 6 " 12 " 5½ " 1 " 2½  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904.

## THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tainanfu.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS  
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTES GEBELDSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROMANN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China  
the Philippine Islands and the  
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE  
AUTHORISED ..... Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,  
LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,  
LIMITED.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.  
The Corporation transacts every description  
of Banking and Exchange business, receives  
money in Current Account and accepts Fixed  
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on  
application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

20, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.  
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Ice  
Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will  
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday  
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods  
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly  
share report dated Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.  
We have no improvement to report in the  
market, in fact, with a continuation of the  
dullness reported in our last, and in consequence  
of the continued tightness of money among the  
Chinese, added to a slump in one of our chief  
speculative stocks, we have to record a decidedly  
weak market. The business during the week has  
been unimportant, owing chiefly to the scarcity  
of buyers for either investment or speculation.  
With brighter prospects of peace, owing to the  
disappearance of the Baltic Fleet Bogue, how-  
ever, and a reported "better feeling" in Chinese  
mercantile circles, we may reasonably hope  
for an improvement in the market, even if it  
proves to be a slow one.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai ruled  
weak in the early part of the week in sympathy  
with a further drop in the London rate to  
278 10s, and shares were unsaleable at \$790.  
Later, however, with the sudden recovery of the  
London market to 280, our market improved  
and sales were effected at \$792½ and \$795, the  
market closing steady at the latter rate.  
Nominally remain unchanged but continue in  
demand without further sales at \$797.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions remain un-  
changed and without business. China Traders  
after further sales at \$61, advanced quickly with  
a small business at 100, and at that rate.  
Centones have also advanced without business  
to \$520, at which rate sellers still hold back.  
Yangtzes and North Chinas remain unchanged  
and neglected.

FREE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have changed  
hands in small lots at \$240, and close with  
a few more shares offering at the rate, while a  
larger lot is reported at a slightly lower rate.  
Chinas are still quoted for at \$88, without  
bringing any shares on the market.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Muen  
have been placed at \$27 in fair lots. Indo-  
China, with persistent rumours, chiefly from  
Shanghai, of a smaller dividend than was  
generally anticipated, have ruled very dull,  
and after a few sales in the early part of  
the week at \$123, it was impossible to place  
shares even to give a reliable buying quotation.  
The weakness of our market was quickly  
reflected to Shanghai and even accounted  
from the market settlement, freely offering  
shares both for cash and time at greatly reduced  
rates and succeeding in placing a limited num-  
ber at \$13 for July. The weakness has been  
explained to-day by a telegram from London,  
announcing that the directors recommend a  
dividend of only 12s. i.e. 4 per cent. on the  
capital. The announcement has been received  
with great disappointment by China share-  
holders and has further depressed a weak market.  
It is difficult to give a closing quotation in the  
absence of buyers, and \$117 must be considered  
quite nominal. The latest quotation from  
London received on the 31st ultimo was \$12.  
Shells have been placed at 23s. 6d. We have  
nothing else to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed  
hands at \$221 for the settlement, and Luzons  
are still in demand at \$30 without bringing any  
shares on the market.

MINING.—Nothing to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hong-  
kong and Whampoa Docks continue neglected  
with a tendency to weakness at \$202. Kowloon  
Wharves are required for at \$103, with no  
business to report. New Amoy Docks have  
again receded to \$20 with sellers. Farinams  
have gradually improved during the week to  
\$16 and Hongkong Wharves at \$187.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-  
kong Lands have been placed during the week  
at \$122, and close fairly steady at that rate.  
Kowloon Lands, West Points and Hongkong  
Hotels remain unchanged with sellers and no  
sales to report. Humphrey's Estates have been  
placed in small lots at \$31. Shanghai Lands  
have advanced to \$12 with buyers.

COTTONS MILLS.—No changes or business  
to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of  
sales of New Landdrill at \$7½ (fully paid up),  
and an advance in Hongkong Tramways to  
\$217½, we have nothing to report under this  
heading.

Perspiration and Dust,  
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot  
weather, can easily be removed by using

**CALVERT'S**  
CARBOLIC  
Toilet Soap.

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic  
soap which can be used for all toilet  
purposes and as a preventive of conta-  
gion. It contains 10% Carbolic Acid,  
and so has a healthy action on the skin,  
and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and  
antiseptic) and other useful ingredients  
to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafes,  
colds, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

P. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,  
England.

77-1

MAKES THE SKIN  
as SOFT as  
VELVET

**Parola**

Removes all  
ROUGHNESS,  
REDNESS, HEAT,  
IRRITATION, TAN, and  
KEEPS THE SKIN  
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE  
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING  
during the summer

Bottles 4/6, 3/6, and 2/6 each.  
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

2897

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.  
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Ice  
Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will  
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday  
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods  
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

HONGKONG, 2nd June, 1905.

GENERAL ORDERS.—London Gazette.—No.  
89. The following extract from the London  
Gazette dated May 2nd, 1905, is published for  
information.—Memorandum.—Major William M.  
Watson, (The Duke of Wellington's (West  
Riding Regiment), is granted the local rank of  
Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst employed as Com-  
mandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.  
Dated 3rd May, 1905.

Gazette India.—No. 30. The following ex-  
tract from the Gazette of India is published for  
information.—Military Department Simla, 5th  
May, 1905. The following promotions are made  
subject to His Majesty's approval:—Indian  
Army: Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st  
March, 1905. Charles Henry Ureale Price,  
D.S.O., 12th Duke of Connaught's Own  
Baluchis.

Publications.—No. 1. The undermentioned  
Official Publications were received in the Com-  
mand on 1st instant. Quarterly Army List,  
April, 1905. Monthly Navy List, May, 1905.  
Musketry Regulations, 1905.

Departments.—No. 2. The undermentioned  
troops left this day per R.M.S. "Harding"  
for India. 11th Mahratta Light Infantry for  
Bombay.—Lieut. Col. F. W. J. Caulfield, Capt.  
T. X. Britten, Capt. H. C. Hill, Lieut. P. M.  
Heath, Lieut. L. H. Branson, Lieut. G. E. F.  
Davis, Lieut. C. C. J. Barrett, Capt. L. P. Ste-  
phen, I.M.S.; 14 Native Officers, 678 N.C.O.s  
and men; 70 Followers. 93rd Burma Infantry  
for Rangoon.—Lieut. Col. S. G. Radcliff, Major  
S. R. Stevens, Lieut. Col. J. H. White-  
head, Capt. H. A. Carlisle, Lieut. H. W. F.  
Ricketts, Lieut. E. D. 2nd Lieut. F. L. Dyar,  
Major P. C. H. Strickland, I.M.S., wife and  
child; 14 Native Officers, 657 N.C.O.s and  
men; 100 Followers. H.K.S.B.E.G.A.—2  
Guns, for discharge.

GARRISON ORDERS.—No. 1.—Lieut. R. S.  
Lacy, R.G.A., 2nd Sergeant, 36th Rank and File  
moved from Victoria Barracks to Stonecutter's  
on 1st instant. Lieut. W. V. Nugent, R.G.A.,  
2nd Sergeant, 36th Rank and File, moved from  
Stonecutter's to Victoria Barracks on 1st instant.  
2nd para Orders 2nd June, 1905.

Detail.—No. 2. Detail of officers for the  
ensuing week: (a) Prison Visitor: Major S. H.  
Pettley, 2nd Royal West Kent Regt. (b) Field  
Officer of the week: Capt. M. L. McDowell,  
Royal Garrison Artillery. Next for duty: Capt.  
C. M. F. Watkins, Royal Engineers. (c) Sub-  
altern Officer of the week: An Officer,  
Royal Engineers. Next for duty: An Officer,  
Royal Engineers. Kowloon. (d) Field Officer  
of the week: Capt. J. H. Casserly, 119th In-  
fantry. Next for duty: Capt. F. L. Bennett,  
Royal Garrison Artillery. (e) Subaltern Officer  
of the week: An Officer, Royal Garrison  
Artillery. Next for duty: An Officer, Royal  
Garrison Artillery.

Divine Service.—No. 3. Divine Service will  
be conducted on Sunday as follows:—

Denomination	Troops at	Where held	Hour	To
Ch. of England	Victoria	Cathedral	8.30 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lyemum	The	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.

• Lunch will leave A.S.C. Pier for Lyemum  
at 10.15 a.m.

• Lunch will leave A.S.C. Pier for Lyemum  
at 7.45 a.m.

Leave cancelled.—No. 4. With reference to  
Garrison Order No. 5 of 17th April, 1905,  
Captain F. J. Joslin, 2nd Royal West Kent  
Regt., having returned from leave of absence  
the unexpired portion viz.—2nd-8th June,  
1905, is hereby cancelled.

Medical.—No. 5. During the absence on  
leave of Major C. S. Sparkes, R.A.M.C.,  
Captain A. W. Tulke, I.M.S., will be in  
Medical and Sanitary charge of the four  
Companies H.K.S.B.E.G.A. and other details  
of Imperial Troops residing at Kowloon.

By Order.

R. A. Ross, Major,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West.  
Sunday after Ascension. Morning prayer 11 a.m.  
—Vente, Alcock; To Deum, Woodward; Jubilate,  
Barnby; Hymns, 145, 143, 594, and 147. Holy  
Communion 12.14. Evening prayer, 6.30. Magni-  
ficat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis, Battishill; Hymns,  
15, 151, 903, and 207.

The Church launch Day, will call on ships  
carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to  
the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and  
between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier  
10.30 and 6 p.m., returning afterwards.) The  
"Answering Postman" is the call flag. All the  
sailings are free and unappropriated. Visitors  
welcome. Books, &c. provided. Sunday School  
10—10.45 a.m.

ASHLEY ROAD HALL, Kowloon, No. 6, Ground  
Floor.—Services. Sunday, 11 a.m. Breaking  
Bread. Monday, 6.30 p.m. Gospel Meeting.  
Tuesday, 7 p.m. Bible Class. Thursday, 7 p.m.,  
General Meeting. Saturday, 7 p.m., Prayer  
Meeting.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are  
warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or  
constitutional from the Discharges Urinary  
Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free  
from Mercury. Established upwards of 30  
years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent  
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND  
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

71

## VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase  
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW")  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price ..... \$1.90

On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.  
Messrs. W. BREWSTER & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

## A WORD IN YOUR EAR!

DON'T BUY ANY OTHER CIGAR UNTIL YOU

HAVE TRIED

THE YOUNG AMERICAN  
MEXICAN PLANTERS.





## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CENTURION, British battleship, 2nd June, from Miss Day.  
GIANG BEI, British str., 1193, A. Dunlop, 2nd June, from Peking via Singapore 22nd May, General, Chinese.  
HAITAN, British str., 1183, J. S. Roach, 2nd June, Fookchow via Straits 20th May, General, Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
HANGSHAN, British steamer, 2nd June, from Canton.  
HONGKONG, British str., 2509, J. Slater, 2nd June, Straits 20th May, General, Chinese.  
MALTA, British str., 3000, R. A. Peters, 2nd June, Shanghai 30th May, Mails and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.  
PRECHABORI, German str., 1375, G. Hillmann, 2nd June, Bangkok via Swatow 25th May, Rice, Butterfield & Swire.  
VENGEANCE, British battleship, 1350, Rear-Admiral Adair, 2nd June, Singapore 27th May.  
WAIRING, British steamer, 2nd June, from Canton.

**DEPARTURES.**  
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
2nd June.  
Bianca, German str., for Nikolajevsk.  
Eang, British str., for Tsingtau.  
Hupah, British str., for Shanghai.  
Queen Louise, British str., for Surabaya.

**DEPARTURES.**  
1st June.  
ALMON, British battleship, for Miss Day.  
2nd June.  
CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Canton.  
HONGKONG, German str., for Bangkok.  
HARRISON, British str., for Singapore.  
LACONIA, British str., for Manila.  
NUBIA, British str., for Shanghai.  
RAJAHMUN, German str., for Bangkok.  
TJALTAJAP, Dutch str., for Macassar.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British str. Haitan reports: Light S.W. monsoon and fine weather.  
The British str. Hupah reports: Light to moderate variable winds and fine cloudy weather, smooth sea throughout.  
The British str. Giang Bei reports: Light to moderate S.W. winds, clear, fair, fine (cloudy at times) weather throughout the trip.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
2nd June.  
ANDERSON DOCKS—City of Birmingham, Indian, Belfast, Kiangyung, etc.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Cruiser, Aragonia.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG AND WUHU.

(Taking Cargo at Through Rates to Tsingtau, and Chermulung.)  
THE Steamship  
"LYDIA."  
Captain Girstenbrun, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 3rd June, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight, apply to  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1905. 1345

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
"HAITAN."  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, 4th inst., at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905. 1355

REGULAR  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
1905.  
About 2nd June.  
"MONTROSE" ..... 20th June.  
"ST. HUGO" ..... 15th July.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. 1283

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BRITISH PORTS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA."  
Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for this Bombay on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "India," 7511 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on the 16th July, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."  
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. 1332

"DEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENMOHR."  
Captain Webster, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at Noon.  
For Freight, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1905. 1276

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong II, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. via Ports of Call.	MALTA	Brit. str.	1m.	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	HYSON	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GLACIUS	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	ALAN	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	INDONESIA	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	BANTU	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c. via Ports of Call.	POLYNESIAN	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, via Ports of Call.	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE, DUNKIRK, BREMEN & HAMBURG	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	AGATHA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th July.
TRIESTE, &c. via STRAITS, &c.	BENMORE	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Aug.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	NORDPOL	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SAGAMI	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	KENNERCOTT	Brit. str.	2m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th July.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. via JAPAN	MAJOR	Am. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA, &c. via JAPAN	PLATON	Am. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON, via SHANGHAI, &c.	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, &c.	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR	EASTERN	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	WILLIAM	Ger. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SAINT KILDA	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIEN-TSIN	YONGAN	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	YANGTSE	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	LYDIA	Ger. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHINKIANG & WUHU	ICHANG	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	HUPAH	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	CLARA JESSEN	Ger. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI	FOCHOW	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI	KIKUKANO	Ger. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	FRITHJOF	Ger. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Daylight.
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON	PUNJAB	Brit. str.	2h.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	RUH	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	HINANG	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA & SAMARANG	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA & SAMARANG	CHUNSHAN	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAMANG	Brit. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
JAVA PORTS	TUPANAS	Dut. str.	1m.	Butterfield & Swire	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATION	SAILING DATE
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE, DUNKIRK, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 12th June. Freight.
BRIGAVIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th June. Freight.
BRIGAVIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 12th July. Freight.
SITHONIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 26th July. Freight.
AGATHA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 10th Aug. Freight.
ALBIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 24th Aug. Freight.
NUBIA	NEW YORK via SUEZ	On 5th June. Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloons and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila	Sat., 3rd June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 10th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "NORDPOL" ..... On 15th June.  
S.S. "INDRAWADI" ..... On 25th July.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

TAMSUI via SWATOW  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW  
AMOY and FOCHOW  
TAMSUI via SWATOW  
AND AMOY

STEAMERS  
"FRITHJOF" ..... SUNDAY, 4th June, at 8 A.M.  
"CLARA JESSEN" ..... About TUESDAY, 6th June.  
"PROTEUS" ..... SUNDAY, 11th June, at 8 A.M.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
PLEIADES	3753	F. G. Partridge	Friday, June 3rd
SHAWMUT	3608	E. V. Roberts	Wednesday, July 12th
TREMONT	3608	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

† Cargo only.

CHEAPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR

STEAMERS TO SAIL

REMARKS.

LONDON, &c. MALTA R. A. Peters Noon, 3rd June } See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1905.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ..... 6,000 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ..... 4,425 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ..... 6,000 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ..... 6,000 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ..... 3,885 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence 260. via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers ..... 240. " " 242.

Intermediate on Rail ..... " " 242.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP, passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, makes the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and makes connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only a Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, 9, Pedder Street.

[6]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamship

"SAINT KILDA"  
Captain W. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight, apply to  
BRADLEY & CO., Agents.











CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY,  
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.BY  
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,  
HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"  
"Travels in the Transvaal," &c., &c.

WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHOR.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

A servant now brought in two cups of tea on a tray, and His Excellency showed his marked respect for his guest by rising and taking a cup in both hands and presenting it to him. In accordance with the strict forms of etiquette and in acknowledgment of the compliment, Hung Fong stood up and received it from him with his two hands.

"Yes, this old Yamen is in a very dilapidated condition," resumed his host, as they resumed themselves. "It has been allowed to crumble away until almost uninhabitable. The exterior and those front rooms are not so bad, but the back ones are disgracefully ruinous. When the New Year is over, I intend making a round of inspection, as I hear that portions of the city wall require seeing to, also the bridge outside the western gate. I suppose, Mr. Hung, your family has resided here for some time?"

"Yes, your Excellency, for many centuries," Hung Fong answered with some pride. "Then, of course, you take a personal interest in the home of your honorable forefathers," said Shun Ming, unexpectedly adding. "So no doubt you would like to accompany me on my proposed survey, for, as the proverb says, 'one man's plan is short, two men's plan is long.'"

The merchant felt far from flattered at this invitation, of which he had no intention of availing himself. It savoured strongly of an expedition organised by a person of higher rank than he, and he was not prepared to follow. This pleasant old gentleman meant to tip his cap without delay, and in the most elegant and approved Mandarin manner. No doubt there were plenty of cranes and crannies in the ancient city-wall and elsewhere, which His Excellency would propose to fill up. Then he would deprecate a party of his rapacious soldiers to earn their rice and his good grain by stopping and plundering the holes with mud and cement, and would send in a trumpeting bill to Mr. Hung Fong. In other words, he wanted to rob him of a few thousand taels in a friendly official manner, making a favour of the annexation. All this passed through the civilian's mind in a flash, for he was a man of savoir-faire, and he assumed a look of genuine pleasure and gratitude as he replied.

"I am deeply conscious of the distinction conferred upon me by your Excellency, and I sincerely trust that no unforeseen event will deprive me of the eagerly anticipated honour and gratification of forming one of so distinguished a party and so commendable a mission."

This was satisfactory, and the nice old Taoist smiled magnanimously. But in the meantime he wanted to obtain an estimate of his intended victim's wealth, so that during the holidays he might have something pleasing to contemplate and dwell upon for a moment or two, and he turned to the subject of the old school, more than the prospect of unlimited 'sweeping.' "I often envy you civilians, Mr. Hung," he said, taking his pipe from his beaver and puffing out a volume of smoke. "We officials have all the responsibility of governing and maintaining order, are constantly at work settling disputes, issuing proclamations and attending to the important affairs of State, and are fined heavily and degraded for the slightest error, and may expect to be transferred at a moment's notice to the uttermost parts of the Empire. Whereas you can engage in any business which you consider remunerative; you are, practically speaking, your own masters, and have only your individual interests and families to consider—though, of course, a conscientious and affluent man like yourself always has the welfare of his native place at heart—and you are at liberty to live in peace and happiness in the bosom of your family, wherever you please."

Here he paused a moment to offer the pipe to his guest, and the inevitable exchange of civilities ensued. "Yes, there is no doubt that trade is highly lucrative; it flourishes like the bamboo," he at length resumed. "As the proverb says, 'a single strand of silk will not make a thread, nor a solitary tree grow,' and it requires many hands and many feet to build up a fortune. How long has it taken you, Mr. Hung, to build yours?"

"I have been thirty-three years toiling and toiling, your Excellency, but I am ashamed and sorry to say that my realisations are infinitesimally small in proportion to the work done and time expended. Having received his pipe, back, Shun Ming enveloped himself in a dense cloud of smoke. He was now appearing in a critical position, where his previous discourse had been so rudely interrupted. But this time he was more cautious in approaching and framing the all-important question; perhaps being fearful lest it should attract another mequetout to his person. "I have likewise toiled and toiled for many years and am still poor," he said, with an insidious smile, "therefore, taking your case into consideration and the time you have toiled I should, out of mere curiosity, like to hear from a made to business capacity what you consider a small competency, and to thus compare the fruits of our respective labours."

Hung Fong had been manoeuvred into a nasty corner, and how to dodge out of it without betraying himself or appearing rude somewhat taxed his diplomacy. Nevertheless he found an exit, being no novice in the art of "Celestial" usage in the world.

"That which would be a need for a cat would not be a mouthful for a tiger," he replied with a deprecative smile, laying with his teacup. "And to compare your Excellency's fortune with mine, which is so insignificant and unworthy of mention, would be an undue liberty and an insult of which I would not be guilty."

The fact of his having touched his cup when speaking placed his interrogator extra *surus*; on the most delicate and courteous manner he bowed the interview by inviting him to a meal. To have continued the conversation would have been a flagrant breach of

etiquette. Simultaneously they went to rough the ceremonies and having reiterated many wishes, Hung Fong gracefully bowed out of the reception-hall, leaving a sigh of relief that the visit was over. As he passed in the last flight of steps into the road, he

heard back. "The month of a Buddha and the heart of a man," he said to himself, repeating an old Chinese proverb, as grim forebodings of approaching trouble entered his susceptible mind. Feeling convinced that some bad, mercenary spirit was haunting him, he determined to rid himself of its evil influence and company by turning a liberal offering of silver paper, belated to represent eyes "shoes," which would appease its aversion; and with the intention of thus ransoming himself, he proceeded homeward.

## CHAPTER III.—POLITICS.

After leaving his father, Cheng sauntered along the main street for some distance, passing frequently to exchange greetings and converse with some friend or acquaintance, when he and they would bow and scrape and go through the conventional formalities with all the gravity and decorum of their elders. At length coming to a somewhat squalid neighbourhood, he turned into a narrow alley-way and knocked at the door of a one-storied tenement, into which he was admitted by a young boy, who informed him that Mr. Wong Ah-tin was at home. Being a frequent visitor at the house, he did not wait to be conducted into the presence of his tutor, but at once ascended a rickety flight of stairs and knocked at the door of a front room. A weak but cheery voice bade him enter, and he did so.

The occupant was a man long past the prime of life, with boned form and long-thy white beard which imparted to him a patriarchal aspect. His scanty hair was carefully plaited into a queue interlaced with narrow black silk braid which made up for the deficiency in hair and ended in two slender tassels. His lofty brow was clean shaven but deeply furrowed, and his face, though wrinkled and thin, was healthy and pleasant to behold. For in the placid depths of his bright grey eyes there lingered a light of other days and an intelligent vivacity which age had softened and refined into sweet wisdom. There was also an indescribable charm about his manner—a quiet, unassuming dignity and gentle contentment and sincerity with which his every word and movement seemed to naturally emanate; and he was always cheerful and interesting. His clothes were of a coarse, dark material, and though old worn spotlessly clean, and seemed up in keeping with the wearer and his humble abode, which was furnished in the plainest style.

The small sitting-room, in which he was introduced to this venerable scholar, had a round ebony table in the centre, several chairs of like material and workmanship, and the white-washed walls boasted of a few papers scrolls bearing quaintly written hieroglyphics giving quotations from the best poets and philosophers, some being ornamented with delicate fronds and flowers executed in that exclusively Oriental and artistic manner with half a dozen effective strokes relieved, perhaps, by a single bird or fly. For it is truly wonderful what striking effects a Chinese or Japanese artist can produce with a few deft touches of his sharp pencil-sharp brush which he uses as a pen.

Immediately on entering the room Cheng reverentially knelt down, prostrating himself before the old man, who at once assisted him to rise, at the same time blessing him and exhorting him to piety and learning. Having inquired into another's health and circumstances, they seated themselves near the window, upon the inside of which were several glass bowls containing narcissus flowers which—as the visitor quickly noticed—were in full bloom.

"I see your six-leaf buds have blossomed," he said, leaning towards them, "and I wish all the good luck their timely development forbodes."

"Thank you, dear Ah-tin," for your kind wishes; but I do not desire more prosperity than that which I now enjoy. As Mencius says, 'he who would live will not be benevolent, and he who would be benevolent will not be rich.' I have food and raiment sufficient for my humble requirements, and the gods have blessed me with good health so I have much to be grateful for."

"You remind me, dear master, of Yanhuai, the beloved disciple of Confucius, who says of him 'with one bamboo bowl of rice, and single gourd of drink, and living in a mean and narrow lane, while others would not have endured the distress, he did not allow his happiness to be affected by it.' Indeed, sir, I am fortunate in having so excellent a preceptor you, and I sincerely hope that I shall always prove myself worthy of your esteemed friendship and tuition."

"Go on in the way you are now going, dear Ah-tin, practising virtue for virtue's sake, and observing a happy mediocrity in all things, and no harm will come of you. But tell me, how is your good father?"

"He is well, sir, and would have accompanied me hither to see you, but was obliged to defer that pleasure since His Excellency, Shun Ming, had made it incumbent upon him to call and pay his respects to him; and when I left him he was on his way to the Yamen."

"Ah, ah!" Mr. Wong ejaculated mechanically, opening and closing his fan, but not venturing to make any further comment.

"I am sorry that he has gone there, sir," Cheng resumed, also resorting to his fan. "For, with all due deference to my father's superior age and wisdom, I feel to see what good can possibly come of the visit."

"His policy is good, Ah-tin; never turn your back upon a tiger," said the old man in a confidential tone, continuing with a smile. "One day a monkey was seized by a hungry tiger who was about to make a short meal of the captive. 'I am afraid, sir,' he said, 'that my lean little body would only provide a very meagre snack for you; but, if you will allow me, I shall have much pleasure in conducting you to a neighbouring hill where you will find a more palatable and substantial repast awaiting you.' This suggestion found favour with the tiger, who forthwith followed the monkey until coming to the brow of a hill, where the latter revealed to him a fine young stag lying in a thicket. 'There is a hearty meal for you, sir,' said the monkey; but as they approached, the stag it rose to its feet and, finding escape was impossible, determined to put a bold face on the matter. Looking very dignified, he addressed the monkey thus: 'What is the meaning of this, sir? You promised faithfully that you would bring me ten tiger-skins, and now you only bring me one—and a poor one it looks too. Don't forget you still owe me nine.' On hearing these portentous words, the tiger became much alarmed, and at once made off muttering to himself that he never thought a monkey could be so treacherous."

"You convince me, sir, that my father has acted discreetly," said Cheng, smiling. "But I am glad that he allowed me the option of coming to see you, in preference to accompanying him thither. Socially, His Excellency is a great man; morally, sir, you are a greater one; and I wish to consult you with regard to some plans and resolutions I have made for the ensuing year."

"I am glad you have come to see me and confer with me," said the old man kindly; "for the commencement of a year is an eventful epoch in the lives of most people, particularly those who have not yet reached the sober years of maturity. It is the all-important time when you begin life again, as it were, with all its hopes and resolves, and when many of the fruitful seeds which spring up and gradually entwine themselves about your

"In China a schoolmaster or tutor always gives his pupil a name which is entitled to be used. Moreover, although a Chinaman's surname (the first syllable) never changes, I usually have four or five Christian names—that given by his parents, the one bestowed by his school master, the name he assumes when in society, and that which he takes when married."

destinies—either supporting or dragging them downward—are planted in the loose earth of your minds where their roots remain for ever."

"Labour, dear Ah-tin," he resumed earnestly, "and cultivate the garden of your mind—not only carefully training and vigilantly watching the growth of the plants therein, but diligently uprooting and destroying any rank and noxious weeds which you may discover there." "This, however, is far easier resolved upon than accomplished, and most of us are too indolent or callous to do more than make some feeble efforts in order to still that whispering voice within; and these selfish efforts are so few and far between, and so seldom amount to more than the usual good resolutions, that they are likely to prove a curse rather than a blessing, and our garden becomes such a wilderness of weeds and brambles that we grow reckless from despair."

"Then, sir, am I to believe that you do not altogether approve of resolutions?"

"Not exactly, Ah-tin; under certain conditions, I approve of them. Good resolutions should tend to strengthen us morally, providing they are frequently repeated and, by the aid of the gods, systematically carried out. But if we confine ourselves to the New Year for their reiteration and recollection, we are apt during the interval to lose that sense of responsibility which is so essential to the completion of a virtue. Moreover, it is far better and infinitely more profitable to make one resolution, than to make and then break them, for by so doing we lose our self-respect which should, at all times, be our strongest safeguard and shield. If, on the other hand, we are able by unremitting effort, and by observing the golden mean in all things, to keep our resolutions, then they are beneficial and prove a source of great comfort and satisfaction, inasmuch as we can look back with justifiable pride to the time when they were first made, and our hearts feel that—after many manifold struggles—we have done that which we determined to do; and we are thus endowed and rewarded with new strength and confidence and increased self-respect. As the Great Master says, 'After we clearly know the end to which we would attain, it is necessary for us to determine, and to continually strive towards that end by walking in the ways which lead thither; and by establishing it so thoroughly that nothing may in the least displace it. Having fixed in your mind this great resolution, he continues, 'abandon yourself to meditation. Reason upon all things within yourself and endeavour to have some clear ideas thereof; carefully considering whatever presents itself to you and passing, without prejudice, sound judgment thereon, examining and weighing everything with care. After examination and reasoning of this kind, you easily arrive at the end, where you ought to rest, and stand—namely, at a perfect conformity of all your actions with what reason suggests.' Bear this in mind, dear Ah-tin."

"Indeed, I will, sir," replied the attentive young scholar, his handsome face lighting up with enthusiasm as he resumed. "After due deliberation, and with your consent, I have resolved to go up for my second examination this year. So I shall leave for Canton some time during the fourth or fifth moon, the signs and elements proving favourable."

"It is a long journey, Ah-tin, and you must be careful to invoke the aid of the gods in your commendable enterprise, and to consult a good astrologer. I should also advise you to carry with you a copy of the 'Hwang-lo-tang-shu,' from which you will derive much valuable instruction regarding the most propitious and unpropitious days; for, as you know, every hour and day is ruled by its proper planet. 'If I am again successful, and take my second degree, I should like to make a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Confucius, in order to render him homage and thanks, and propitiate his *shen*; for he has placed all mankind under a deep obligation to him, and the more I read his wonderful works the more conscious of this I become.'"

"A most praiseworthy desire and a most pious feeling, dear Ah-tin," said the master. "But in order to increase your chances of success in the examination, you must work diligently, as a much higher standard of excellence is required for the *Chin-jin*. The Imperial Commissioner and his officers are very particular, and the slightest discrepancy in your prose or verse essays would be sufficient to disqualify you. Therefore, in the meantime, I propose putting you through a course of reading which will embrace the chief writings of Li Tai-po and Tu Fu, particularly those of the former—whose style and cadence are almost unequalled among our lyric poets. His thoughts sparkle and rush like a mountain stream; here suddenly leaping over a ponderous rock and dashing ahead through a gloomy gorge, and there gently meandering through a lovely valley; sometimes lost among the grass, and at others winding across a flat dreary waste, but always refreshing, harmonious and bright and full of Nature's beauties. He follows no rule, and lightly vaults over obstacles which would impede or quite disconcert most poets, and has in him that reckless daring which is born of a happy consciousness of being universally loved."

"I always thought, sir, that among the poets of the Tang dynasty Tu Fu ranked on an equality with Li Tai-po."

"Tu Fu was undoubtedly a great genius," replied the old man, "and his celebrated poem 'The Deserted Wife,' is equal to many of Li Tai-po's effusions. But place 'The White River Rapids' beside it, and I think you will agree with the majority of people—that he takes a minor place."

"It is strange, sir," said Ah-tin, "but the lives of our greatest poets seem to preserve an almost unbroken record of poverty, vicissitude, and tribulation; take, for instance, Tu Fu, Su Tung-po, and Yeh Yuen-shan, the author of that beautiful poem, 'The Dispersion of Sorrow.'"

"True, sadly true, dear Ah-tin, for sorrow is the mother of song and seclusion its birth-right. The nightingale sings sweetest when alone and far asiled in the sad and solemn hours of twilight, when the darkness of night is nigh; and, like it, the true poet seeks the by-paths of life, and alone in the wilderness remembers the golden days and cherished friends which have gone to return no more, and out of his sorrow cures his song. His soul is chastened and lifted heavenward by the shadows of earthly life; and in his eyes there is a far-away look, which is the reflection of eternity, and a pure ethereal light, which is the light of immortality. The same may be said of our great philosophers, whose sensitive natures

"Friend! examinations for the second degree, called 'Chin-jin,' or Promoted Man, are held in the provincial capitals."

"To avoid confusion I have given the Jesuit Latinised name of Kong Fu-tsz, which is Confucius. The same with Mencius. Confucius was a contemporary of Pythagoras."

"The Chinese always use the word *shen* when speaking respectfully of the spirits of the departed. I do so which are regarded with superstitious fear as call to live, or demons."

"Tu Fu flourished in the eighth century and died in A.D. 763, while taking refuge in a temple; Su Tung-po lived in the Sung dynasty, and passed his life in exile (see Su Tung-po's life and letters in 'The Mystic Flower Land'), and Yeh Yuen lived 450 B.C., and committed suicide by poisoning himself."

and craving after the immaculate made them loathly alive to the shallowness and insincerity of human life; and their noble and exemplary lives were spent in deploring the moral laxity of mankind, and in trying to resuscitate the perfect nature which is bestowed by heaven upon all men, but which is generally allowed to lie dormant. Mencius says 'Man loses their chickens and dogs, and have understanding to seek after them; but they lose the child heart and have no understanding to seek after it. The path of education is none other than to seek after the lost heart.'"

"Speaking of the philosophers, sir," said Cheng, fumbling in his pocket and producing a small book with a paper cover, "you expressed a wish, some time ago, to possess a copy of 'Lap-tsz' 'Yau Tieh Keng,' which I have managed to procure for you from some traders who passed through Lien some days ago on their way from Canton to Peking. Will you receive it as a slight token of gratitude for your kindness to me?"

Rising to his feet, Mr. Wong received the book with both hands and appeared much gratified with the gift.

(To be continued.)

\*Chinese books do not as a rule boast of elaborate binding like ours; their contents, not condition, being their only recommendation in a Chinaman's eyes. Moreover, they are where ours begin, and are read from right to left.

†The founder of Taoism, contemporary with Confucius.

## AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTONIO'S CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to Shopkeepers, Linen-drillers, Clothiers and Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, books of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, no matter how small, of which they cannot make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in the convent, especially the little ones, opportunity for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even of a square inch, can be stitched together and very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth, that would otherwise be thrown away. These articles are bought by charitable persons and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their very large establishment, which is maintained by the earnings of the girls themselves, who lead by no means an idle life within the convent walls.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [14]

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, or of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. "KEYSER, LONDON."

QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents for Canton, China Manufacturers. QUAN TAI & Co., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENT Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [101]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

1253

NEW SEASON'S CROPS.

ARDATH

SMOKING MIXTURE

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS SINCE ITS INVENTION.

MILD. MEDIUM. FULL.

OBTAINABLE FROM LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., AND KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.

Manufacturers and Inventors—ARDATH TOBACCO Co., State Express Works, LONDON, E.C.

1147-1

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & Co. Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, King, Loong Street. (1st Street, West of Central Market.)

## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Cyanon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

## STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & Co. Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & Co. Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer. Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants. 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Fraya Central.

A. LING & CO. FURNITURE STORE. PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.; and FOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLES FOR 1905

Complete Edition ... \$10.00 Small ... 6.00 Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO. Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

All Letters Addressed to MANAGER, MITSU BISHI Co., with name of place under BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP. HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES. MANILA: MACDONALD & Co. CHINKIANG: GEORGE & Co. YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway; Sanyo, Kinokuni and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinnew, Namsanta and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best House Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigyo, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashimochi Coal (Karatsu). The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries. Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL. New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the EAST is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity. Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [1078]



